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Security Council

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Letter dated 13 October 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 21 May 2003 (S/2003/591).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached third report from Iceland submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Letter dated 10 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

In response to your letter dated 9 May 2003, I have the honour to enclose herewith the third report from Iceland to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Hjálmar W. **Hannesson**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

Iceland's third Report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2002 on international cooperation to combat threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Following are the responses of Iceland to the CTC's observations in the latter's letter 9 May 2002. The same headings are followed as stated in that letter.

1.2
Alternative money transfer agencies or services do not exist in Iceland and there are no signs of intentions to establish such agencies. Therefore there is no legislation on licensing and registration of such agencies or services. However, were such agencies to exist they would come within the scope of the Act on Measures against Money Laundering No 80/1993.

1.3
According to Amendment No 50/2003 to Act No 87/1998 on Official Supervision of Financial Operation, which was enacted on 7 April 2003, the Financial Supervisory Authority now has the task to implement international obligations by which Iceland is bound, including the Resolutions of the Security Council, concerning financial assets and money transactions. The Financial Supervisory Authority instructs those financial institutions and individuals subject to the above-mentioned Act not to engage in business with listed persons and/or entities and furthermore, they are obliged to prevent by any means such individuals and/or entities from receiving any kind of financial assets.

The Financial Supervisory Authority monitors whether these instructions are followed. If it is discovered that instructions are disregarded, the Financial Supervisory Authority will inform the National Commissioner of Police, who has the duty to take necessary actions to freeze these assets.

1.4
Act on Public Collection No. 5/1977 provides that all institutions, societies or associations are entitled to launch a public collection for all legal purposes. Consequently, since terrorism and supporting terrorism is illegal and punishable under the Icelandic Penal Code, public collection for supporting terrorist activities is illegal under Act on Public Collections No. 57/1977.

Those who intend to launch a public collection must inform the District Governor about it. The consent of the Ministry of Justice is however required if the intention is to collect money on streets or from house to house.

Iceland will look further into these aspects.

1.5
Iceland is bound by following international conventions relating to terrorism and terrorist activities:

Iceland has deposited its Instrument of Ratification or Accession, as appropriate, to the following International Conventions:

1) Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963. Accession 16 March 1970 and in force 14 June 1970.

2) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft signed at the Hague on 16 December 1970. Accession 29 June 1973 and in force 30 July 1973.

3) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971. Accession 29 June 1973 and in force 30 July 1973.

- Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988. Ratification 9 May 1990 and in force 8 June 1990.

4) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973. Ratification 2 August 1977 and in force 1 September 1977.

5) European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977. Ratification 12 July 1980 and in force 12 October 1980.

6) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979. Ratification 6 July 1983 and in force 3 June 1983.

7) Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980; Accession 18 June 2002 and in force and entered in force 18 July 2002.

8) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation done at Rome on 10 March 1988. Accession 28. May 2002 and in force 26 August 2002.

- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf done at Rome on 10 March 1988. Accession 28 May 2002 and in force 26 August 2002.

9) Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991; Accession 24 May 2002 and in force 23 July 2002.

10) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997. Ratification 15 April 2002 and in force 15 May 2002.

11) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999. Ratification 15 April 2002 and in force 15 May 2002.

Article 6 of the Icelandic Penal Code provides inter alia that Iceland has criminal jurisdiction for those activities which are described in the above-mentioned conventions apart from the first two mentioned conventions and the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. Articles 165 of the Penal Code, however, criminalized those activities referred to in the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft and Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.